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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

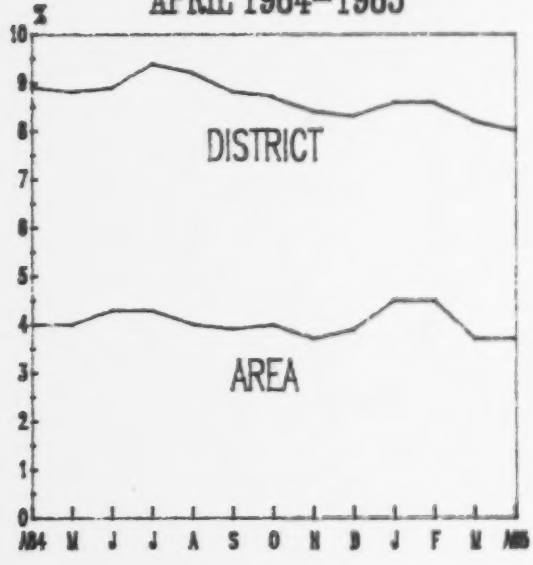
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR APRIL 1985 JUNE 21, 1985

JOBS IN DC SET RECORD FOR APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
APRIL 1984–1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate continues to decline. Between March and April of this year, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 8.2 percent to 8.0 percent. Resident employment, which generally increases between March and April, declined slightly over the month by 0.3 percent. In April, total employment in the District stood at 295,800. As the demand for seasonal workers increases over the next few months, employment among District residents is also expected to rise. The drop in resident unemployment (3.0 percent) offset the drop in employment (0.3 percent), resulting in the 0.2 percentage point drop in the unemployment rate. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.5 percent in March 1985 to 7.1 percent in April 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1984 to April 1985) the jobless rate, total joblessness, and employment in the District have improved greatly. Since April 1984, the District jobless rate has declined 0.9 percentage point. Total joblessness in the City dropped by 2,600 and employment increased by 7,800 over the year; contributing to the overall decline in the City's jobless rate. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 7.6

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
April 1985 a/

	April b/ 1985	March c/ 1985	April 1984	March 1984	Net Change From March 1985	Net Change From April 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,500	323,200	316,300	316,300	- 1,700	5,200
Total Employment	295,800	296,800	288,000	285,900	- 1,000	7,800
Total Unemployment	25,700	26,500	28,300	30,400	- 800	- 2,600
Unemployment Rate d/	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.6	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,989,700	1,980,000	1,916,200	1,898,400	9,700	73,500
Total Employment	1,916,800	1,905,900	1,839,400	1,816,000	10,900	77,400
Total Unemployment	72,900	74,100	76,800	82,400	-1,200	-3,900
Unemployment Rate d/	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,668,200	1,656,700	1,599,900	1,582,100	11,500	68,300
Total Employment	1,620,900	1,609,100	1,551,400	1,530,000	11,800	69,500
Total Unemployment	47,300	47,600	48,500	52,100	- 300	-1,200
Unemployment Rate d/	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

percent in April 1984 to 7.1 percent in April 1985. Thus, the unemployment rate in the District has been declining faster than the National rate over the year.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Washington, D.C. MSA unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in April 1985, unchanged from the previous month. Similary, the Suburban unemployment rate was little changed over the month, dropping from 2.9 percent in March to 2.8 percent in April. The Area and Suburban rates have changed little since February 1985, when they dropped by 0.6 and 0.5 percentage point respectively. The levels of unemployment in the Area and Suburbs were also little changed over the month. Total unemployment in the Area was 72,900 in April, down 1,200 from the previous month.

The number of unemployed Suburban residents declined by 300 over the month, totalling 47,300 in April. Employment gains among Area and Suburban residents were also marginal over the month--10,900 and 11,800 respectively. In April, Area employment was 1,916,800 and Suburban employment was 1,620,900.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1984 to April 1985) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have changed little. Over-the-year there were no significant change in the Area and Surbuban jobless rates. The Area jobless rate dropped just 0.3 percentage point, while the Suburban jobless rate was down 0.2 percentage point over-the-year. Since April 1984, employment in the Area has increased by 77,400--a 4.2 percent growth rate. Total joblessness, has declined by 3,900 over-the-year, a decline of 5.1 percent. Suburban employment has increased at a somewhat faster rate than Area employment over-the-year, at 4.5 percent. The relative decline in Suburban joblessness, though, has been less than that in the Area. Between April 1984 and April 1985, total joblessness in the Suburbs declined 2.5 percent compared to 5.1 percent in the Area. This suggest that joblessness among District residents has fallen faster than joblessness among Suburban residents.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In April, jobs in the District numbered 619,100. A new record for the month of April and the third consecutive monthly record. Compared to March, 3,400 jobs were added to the District's economy in April. Nearly 9 of every 10 new jobs were in the private sector. As has been the case in recent months, the Services industry accounted for over 75 percent of the monthly growth, with the increases primarily in Legal Services (700), Other Services (600), and Health Services (500).

Compared to April of last year, the District has 13,800 additional jobs, representing a healthy 2.3 percent growth rate. Eleven thousand of these new jobs were in the private sector. This private sector expansion has been led by the Services industry (5,800) and Retail Trade (3,100). Within Services, the growth components were principally Business Services (2,700) and Legal Services (1,000). Eating and Drinking

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As your local Private Industry Council, we identify the employment needs of the business community and make sure there are skilled workers available when you need them.

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- . . . bank tellers
- . . . housekeeping
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- . . . culinary arts
- . . . food service
- . . . building maintenance
- . . . dental assistants

If you have a specific job to fill or would like to know other ways the Private Industry Council can help you, just give us a call.

Call The Private Industry Council.
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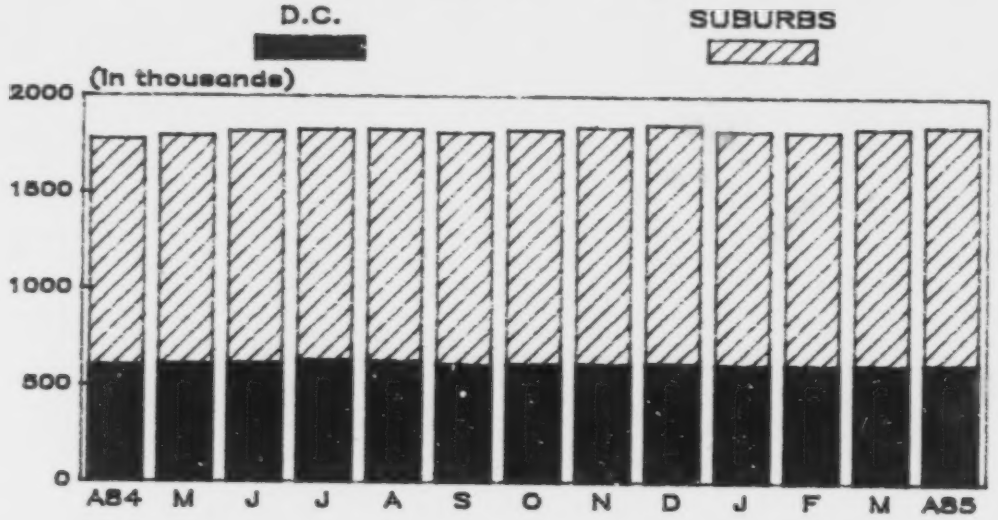
It's Good For The District of Columbia.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April a/ 1985	March b/ 1985	April 1984	April a/ 1985	March b/ 1985	April 1984
TOTAL	619.1	615.7	605.3	1,851.1	1,839.0	1,772.8
Total Private Sector	361.4	358.4	350.4	1,303.7	1,292.3	1,236.1
Manufacturing	14.4	14.3	14.4	77.8	77.8	76.3
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.7	37.5	36.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.1	2.8
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	20.3	19.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	13.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.1	40.3	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	5.0	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.4	11.4	29.1	29.3	28.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.0	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	11.3	11.0	10.8	102.8	99.7	90.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.8	26.4	25.9	87.8	86.9	81.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.2	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	37.0	34.0
All Transportation	9.0	8.6	8.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.5	45.7	45.7	43.7
Trade	63.9	63.8	61.0	368.5	366.2	351.4
Wholesale	9.4	9.5	c/ 9.6	69.5	69.5	c/ 66.8
Retail	54.5	54.3	51.4	299.0	296.7	284.6
General Merchandise	4.9	4.9	5.0	35.3	35.5	34.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.4	39.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.9	32.7	31.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.7	20.8	20.2
Eating and Drinking Places	27.8	27.4	25.1	100.6	99.0	95.6
All Other Retail	21.8	22.0	21.3	68.2	67.3	63.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.6	35.8	34.7	106.7	106.1	101.8
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.1	21.0	20.5
All Other	28.4	28.6	27.7	85.6	85.1	81.3
Services	209.3	207.0	203.5	559.1	554.6	533.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.1	11.9	11.9	27.6	27.4	26.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.1	22.2	21.9	20.9
Business Services	42.9	42.5	40.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.7	30.2	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.7	20.0	19.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	68.4	67.8	67.6	509.3	505.3	486.0
Government	257.7	257.3	254.9	547.4	546.7	536.7
Federal Government	208.6	208.2	206.1	351.6	351.2	352.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	195.8	195.5	184.5
D.C. Government	44.0	44.0	43.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

AREA JOBS



establishments (2,700) led the Retail Trade job growth. For the District, Federal employment has also been a plus, adding 2,800 jobs between April 1984 and April 1985. Federal employment in the City, though, is 26,300 below the pre-recessionary April 1981 level of 224,800 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

During April, the Washington Suburbs added 8,700 jobs, bringing total employment to 1,232,000. The over the month surge was led by seasonal expansion in the Construction industry, which added 2,800 jobs. The strike currently underway in the cement industry in Northern Virginia could negatively impact suburban construction employment in the comming months.

Other industries contributing to the March to April increase were Wholesale/ Retail Trade and Services, both with a monthly employment expansion of 2,200 jobs.

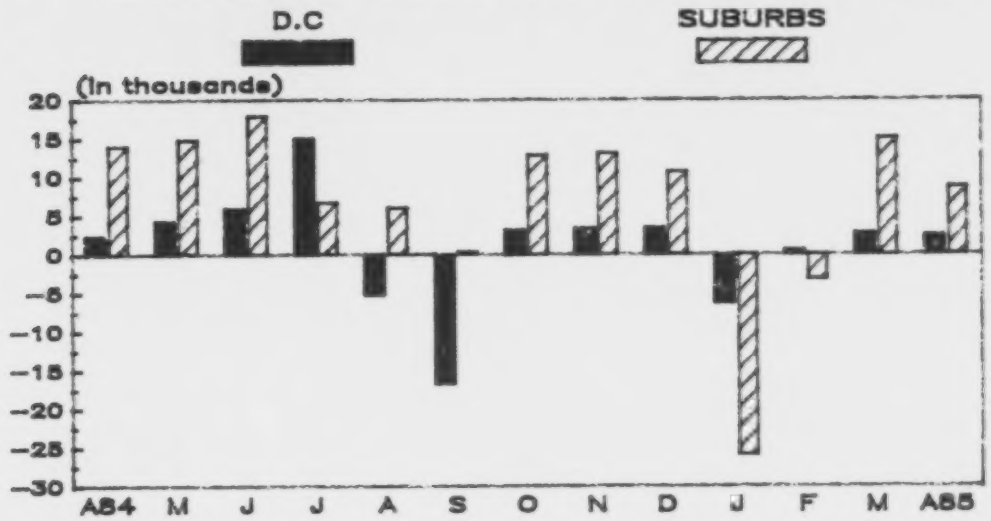
Over-the-year (April 1984 to April 1985) 64,500 jobs were added to the suburban labor market. Two of every three Area jobs are now in Suburban locations. The yearly Suburban expansion has averaged 5.5 percent. This growth has been led by Services jobs (20,100), followed by Wholesale/ Retail Trade (14,600), Construction (11,700), and State and Local Government (11,000). Federal Government employment, has been virtually unchanged (300). State and Local Government employment (146,700) now exceeds federal employment (143,000) in Suburban jurisdictions.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

As a result of April's job growth in the District and in the Suburbs, the Area's economy now has 1,851,100 jobs, up 12,100 from March. In the Area, 70 percent of all jobs are in the private sector. The private sector provided nearly 95 percent of the monthly job expansion. Nearly 40 percent of the increase was in the Services industry, which between March and April 1985 added 4,500 jobs. Construction (3,100) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,300) were also major contributors to the growth.

Over-the-year (April 1984 to April 1985), the Area has added 78,300 new jobs. Put in perspective, this means

MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS



that there are more jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area than in 32 of the 50 states. Over the last year, one of every three new jobs was in the Services industry. This industry registered a growth rate of 4.9 percent. Other large contributors to Area expansion were Retail Trade (14,400), Construction (12,200), and State and Local Government (11,300).

Compartitive Job Growth Rates

Monthly the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports industry employment for the Nation, States, and local areas in Employment and Earnings. From this monthly data, it is possible to obtain comparative growth rates. The following data was compilied by LMIR using the latest published data for February 1985. (The State and Area data for February 1985 are "preliminary"). The following is the resulting growth rates:

Employment Growth Rates
Feb. 1984 to Feb. 1985

The Nation	3.5%
The Washington Area (MSA)	4.8%
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	5.0%
Northern Virginia	10.2%
The District	2.3%

Northern Virgina jobs have in the past year expanded at about 3 times the national rate; jobs in the Maryland suburbs have expanded about 1 1/2 times the National rate; and jobs in the District have expanded about 65 percent of the national rate. Area jobs in February 1984 and February 1985 were distributed in the following proportions:

Distrubution of Area Jobs

	Feb. 84	Feb. 85
Area	100%	100.0
Suburban Maryland	34	34
Northern Virginia	31	32
The District	35	34

The rapid expansion in Northern Virgina has added 1 percentage point to Virginia's share of Area jobs, at the expense of slower growth in the District. Maryland's position has remained unchanged. In the larger sense, Area jobs are relatively evenly distributed among the three major jurisdictions.

"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens...."
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

MAYOR BARRY SEEKS SUBURBAN JOBS FOR DISTRICT RESIDENTS

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr., on June 11th unveiled a seven point plan to make suburban jobs more accessible to District residents. The plan includes outreach by the District to potential suburban employers, the establishment of a regional planning body, and transportation and day care assistance for District workers.

In announcing the plan the Mayor said:

"I will initiate meetings with employers and elected officials throughout the metropolitan region. The suburbs have serious labor shortages, and the District has skilled residents eager to work. I am confident that, working together with suburban officials and employers and the Greater Washington Board of Trade, we can meet the challenge to break through existing barriers for the mutual benefit of District job seekers and suburban employers alike, and for the regional community as a whole. I am also confident that once these firms start hiring District workers, it will soon become apparent that suburban firms will no loner find it necessary to recruit workers from distant states. I am appealing directly to suburban employers to give our workers a chance."

Among the major features of the plan are the following:

-- Industry-by-industry meetings with suburban employers to assess on-going and special personnel needs. The District will also appeal to suburban officials to join in soliciting suburban firms to list their job openings with the Department.

-- Free screening and referal services for suburban employers through the Department.

-- A cooperative arrangement with the Virginia Employment Commission to share with the Department job openings listed with the Commission.

-- A new Transporation Response Center which will provide, on a hotline, information about existing means of transportation to suburban job sites. The plan also calls for the use of District government vans and cars and perhaps leased vehicles when firms post at least five openings, and subsidies for select bus or rail trips to job sites where transporation costs are excessive. Employers will be asked to share part of the transportation program cost. The Mayor said he will commit $100,000 to this prograwm. The District also will seek to expand its already extensive day care services to eligible Disrict residents.

-- Customized training, to be developed jointly with suburban employers. The District has committed at least $200,000 for this training.

-- Use of public service announcements to inform suburban employers of available services and to inform District workers about job openings and the special serivices.

-- Establishment of a new regional Washington Metropolitan Area Job Council for continued planning in this area.

Job Service . . .

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE: Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).

TAX BENEFITS: A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.

ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS: Employers must select workers from the following target groups:

- Recipients of Federal Supplementary Security Income (SSI) cash assistance.
- 18-24 year old youth from disadvantaged families.
- Handicapped persons referred through Vocational Rehabilitation or Veterans Administration Programs.
- Vietnam-era veterans who are economically disadvantaged.
- 16-19 year old economically disadvantaged youth who participate in an approved cooperative education program.
- Recipients of state or local general assistance for more than thirty days.
- Economically disadvantaged ex-offenders (felons) hired within 5 years of release or date of conviction, whichever is more recent.
- Participants in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Childen (AFDC).
- Economically disadvantaged youth, 16-19, who begin work in an unsubsidized summer job for any 90-day period between May 1 and September 15 and who have not previously worked for the employer. Employers are eligible for a tax credit of 85% of the wages up to $3,000.

OTHER CONDITIONS: To receive the tax credit, certification by DOES must be received or requested in writing on the day, or before, the employee begins work.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Contact Jeannie Carter, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661.

Department of Employment Services

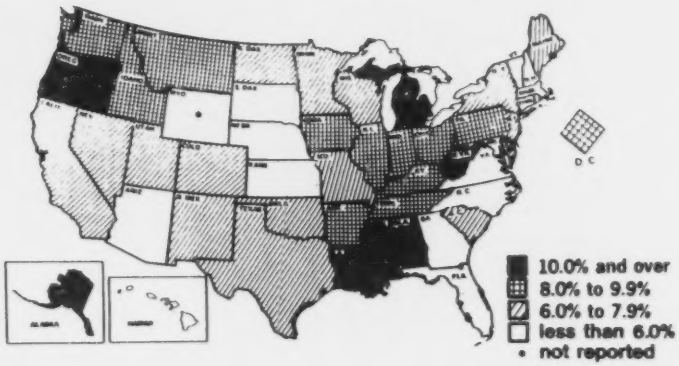
Government of the District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In March 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.7 percent unemployment rate was tied with Lexington Fayette, Ky. and Lincoln, Neb. for the seventh lowest rate. Among the major areas, Raleigh-Durham, N.C. had the lowest rate (2.5 percent), follwed by Stanford, Conn. (2.8 percent). McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Tex., continued to have the highest rate (23.7 percent). The largest over-the-year declines in the jobless rate occurred in Peoria, Ill., and Sharon, Pa., 3.3 percentage points each.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemplcyment rate of 8.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 17th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 18th highest position in February. The neighboring states of Virginia (5.2 percent) and Maryland (5.1 percent) ranked 45 and 46, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.4 percent); Louisiana (11.7 percent); Oregon (11.1 percent) Alabama and Mississippi (10.7 percent each); Alaska and Michigan (10.4 percent each) were the seven States with double digit unemployment rates. Hawaii with an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent had the lowest rate. March unemployment rates were below those of a year earlier in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 13th highest unemployment rate in March 1985, at 8.1 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.4 percent. Gary, Indiana (24.1 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (5.1 percent) had the lowest rate followed by Boston at 5.2 percent. Ten cities registerd higher unemployment rates in March than in February. Newark's rate at 13.3 percet was unchanged. Each City except Newark, New Orleans, New York, Houston, Salt Lake City, and Dallas experienced lower unemployment rates compared to March 1984.

City	March 1985	March 1984
1. Gary, IN	24.1	23.5
2. Newark, NJ	13.3	13.2
3. Cleveland, OH	13.1	14.6
4. Dayton, OH	11.2	13.5
5. New Orleans, LA	11.2	7.5
6. Buffalo, NY	11.2	14.5
7. Birmingham, AL	10.1	15.3
8. Cincinnati, OH	9.5	10.7
9. New York, NY	9.0	8.4
10. Pittsburgh, PA	8.7	10.9
11. St. Louis, MO	8.7	11.1
12. Houston, TX	8.3	7.9
13. Dist. of Columbia	8.1	11.8
14. Chicago, IL	7.7	10.2
15. Salt Lake City, UT	7.7	7.6
16. Miami, FL	N/A	7.9
17. Columbus, OH	7.5	8.9
18. Baltimore, MD	7.4	7.5
19. Los Angeles, CA	7.3	8.8
20. Philadelphia, PA	7.1	7.8
21. Milwaukee, WI	6.9	8.1

22. Atlanta, GA	6.7	7.3
23. Boston, MA	5.2	6.6
24. Dallas, TX	5.1	4.3

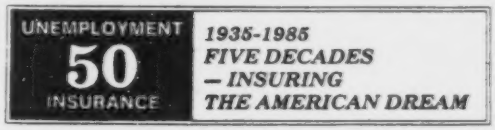
* Preliminary unemployment rates.

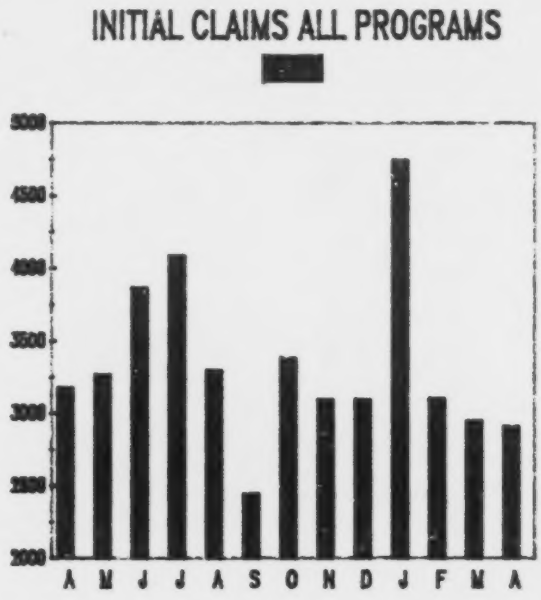
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

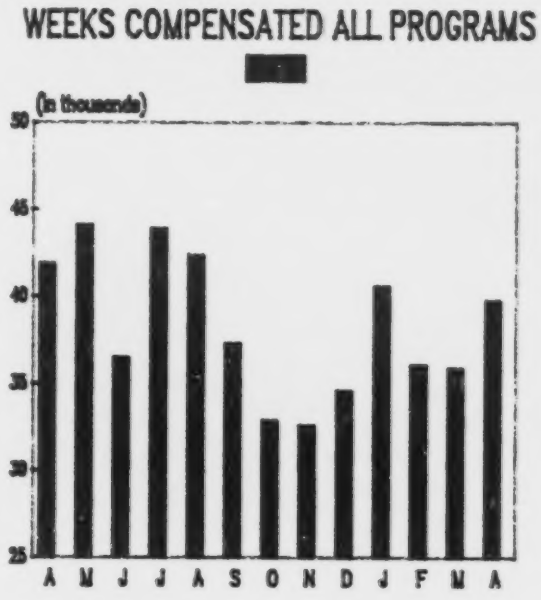
The level of initial claims for benefits in regular unemployment insurance programs in April, 1985 was virtually unchanged from the previous month. The number of weeks claimed, weeks compensated, and the amount of benefits paid were approximately 0.1 percent above last month. Benefits paid totalled $5.7 million in April.

The downtrend is seen also in lower levels of year-to-date activities compared to April, 1984, when 14,700 initial claims had been processed. The outlay for that four month period was $25.7 million to compensate 178,900 jobless weeks. First payments amounted to 9,400 and exhaustions reached 4,700.

The unemployment rates in the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area have also seen steady decline.







Total benefit activties in all programs continue on the downtrend, as indicated by declines in all areas from last year. Outlays for benefits showed a 4.4 percent drop from April last year.

To date through April, the District has processed 13,700 initial claimants for benefits, and paid $22.0 million for 152,400 weeks of compensated joblessness. Nearly 8,200 persons have received benefits for the first time, while 4,000 have exhausted eligibility.

Washington Area Wages in March 1984.

The information below was taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Area Wage survey: Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1984 (Bulletin 3025-8).

Wages of Washington Area secretaries increased by 6.0 percent between March of 1983 and March 1984. On average, secretaries made $351.00 per week. Wages for typist increased faster, however, by 9.6

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
April 1985

	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	% Change From March 1985	% Change From April 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,746	2,742	2,851	+ 0.1	- 3.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,950	35,145	39,875	+ 10.8	- 2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,356	31,855	37,291	+ 11.0	- 5.2
Total Benefits Paid	$4,984,244	$4,527,178	$5,259,031	+ 10.1	- 5.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.97	$142.12	$141.03	- 0.8	- 0.0
Number of First Payments	1,566	1,505	1,596	+ 4.1	- 1.9
Number of Final Payments	943	744	1,100	+ 26.7	- 14.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,182	9,301	10,526	- 1.3	- 12.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.6	21.2	23.4	+ 6.6	- 3.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	119	153	265	- 22.2	- 55.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,031	3,619	4,093	+ 11.4	- 1.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,904	3,484	3,959	+ 12.1	- 1.4
Total Benefits Paid	$678,649	$591,751	$663,797	+ 14.7	+ 2.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.83	$169.85	$167.67	+ 2.3	+ 3.7
Number of First Payments	146	167	175	- 12.6	- 16.6
Number of Final Payments	118	97	159	+ 21.6	- 25.8
Total Beneficiaries	979	1,020	1,125	- 4.0	- 13.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	26.7	20.9	22.6	+ 27.8	+ 18.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	45	54	60	- 16.7	- 25.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	721	710	927	+ 1.5	- 22.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	551	558	630	- 1.3	- 12.5
Total Benefits Paid	$89,982	$ 91,173	$96,343	- 1.3	- 6.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.31	$163.39	$152,93	- 0.0	- 6.8
Number of First Payments	46	45	46	+ 2.2	0.0
Number of Final Payments	36	34	0	+ 5.9	+ 0.0
Total Beneficiaries	160	171	189	- 6.4	- 15.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.0	12.4	13.7	- 3.2	- 12.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,910	2,949	3,176	- 1.3	- 8.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,702	39,474	44,895	+ 10.7	- 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,811	35,897	41,880	+ 10.9	- 4.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,752,875	$5,210,102	$ 6,019,171	+ 10.4	- 4.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.50	$145.14	$143.72	- 0.4	- 0.5
Number of First Payments	1,758	1,717	1,817	+ 2.4	- 3.2
Number of Final Payments	1,097	875	1,259	+ 25.4	- 12.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,321	10,492	11,840	- 1.6	- 12.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.6	20.9	23.0	+ 8.1	- 1.7

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

WHO IS SERVED

D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM

Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS

The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

- *For further information, contact:* 639-1271 72 or 73.

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer —additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service
- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service
- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements
- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Targeted Job Tax Credit
- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
- 50 percent of First-Year Wages up to $3,000 credit per employee
- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

pecent over the year. Computer System Analysts had the largest increase (6.8 percent) among technical workers in the survey. Among simi-skilled area workers, forklift operators (38.6 percent) and truckdrivers (22.3 percent) had the highest average hourly wage increases.

Wages in some occupations declined over the year--stenographers (-0.9 percent), electronic technicians (-0.9 percent) and janitors (-2.2 percent). The following are earnings of selected occupations included in the survey:

Weekly Wages:	1983	1984	% Change
Secretaries	331.00	351.00	6.0
Stenographers	405.00	401.50	-0.9
Typists	248.00	268.50	8.3
Word Processors	N/A	296.00	N/A
File Clerks	201.00	220.00	9.6
Accounting Clerks	269.50	279.50	3.7
Payroll Clerks	267.00	288.00	7.9
Key Entry Operators	237.00	248.00	4.6
Computer Systems Analysts	522.50	558.00	6.8
Computer Programmers	459.00	479.00	4.4
Computer Operators	329.00	330.50	0.5
Drafters	349.00	352.00	0.9
Electronic Technicians	445.50	441.50	-0.9
Hourly Wages:			
Truck Drivers	8.67	10.60	22.3
Shippers	9.66	10.10	4.6
Receivers	8.17	9.41	15.2
Warehousemen	7.26	8.09	11.4
Order Fillers	8.26	8.84	7.2
M-H Laborers	7.24	8.05	11.2
Fork Lift Operators	6.91	9.58	38.6
Guards	5.04	5.17	3.9
Janitors	4.08	3.99	-2.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C. - Maryland Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1984 (Bulletin 3025-8).

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1985 increased $3.44. Average Weekly Hours where down 0.6 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 26¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed a substantial over-all increase as Weekly Earnings went up $11.54. Weekly Hours showed a slight decline of 0.6 an hour. Hourly Earnings were up 38¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime worked at premium pay.

The most significant decrease occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods. Weekly Earnings dropped $26.45. Weekly Hours were down 0.2 an hour, with Hourly Earnings declining 66¢ an hour. The main cause of the decline was less overtime worked at premium pay.

Apprenticeship

"EARNING AND LEARNING"

The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

For information call: 639-1415.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
April 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	406.72	403.28	382.28	38.1	38.7	37.7	10.68	10.42	10.14
Durable Goods	365.31	359.51	353.83	40.1	40.9	41.0	9.11	8.79	8.63
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	385.43	373.89	380.16	43.7	44.3	43.2	a/ 8.82	m/ 8.44	a/ 8.80
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	373.58	364.49	349.86	39.7	41.0	41.6	n/ 9.41	b/ 8.89	a/ 8.41
Other Durable Goods	348.54	350.95	347.29	38.9	39.9	39.6	8.96	8.84	a/ 8.77
Non-durable Goods	441.53	439.76	405.30	36.4	36.8	35.0	12.13	11.95	11.58
Food & Kindred Products	526.88	501.58	487.90	35.6	35.1	34.0	a/14.80	c/14.29	14.35
Printing & Publishing	450.85	449.65	424.66	36.3	37.1	35.3	a/12.42	12.12	a/12.03
Other Non-Durable Goods	283.13	309.58	230.06	37.6	37.8	34.7	c/ 7.53	a/ 8.19	6.63

Total Production Workers	April '85	March'85	April '84
	34,100	34,100	33,900

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

ATTENTION EMPLOYERS

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"Helping People Help Themselves"

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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